

# Adult Conversational Spanish: Intermediate Part 1

## Español Conversacional para Nivel Intermedio - Day 4

### 1. Ice Breakers & Get to know each other conversation practice to get started.

- Invite your students to share their daily activities. Remind them to make sure to include one or more of the prepositions learned.

→ *For example.*

✚ Todos los días me levanto **a** las 5:00am. Me tomo un café **con** leche y camino **por** 30 minutos.

✚ *Every day I get up **at** 5:00 am. I have coffee **with** milk and walk **for** 30 minutes*

- Remember that students may have different levels in the Spanish language, so feel free to screen share the PowerPoint visual with the Q&A or use the whiteboard
- **Important:** provide a clear and consistent bilingual approach with Spanish first (slow and enunciated) and English translations to help participants follow along.

### 2. REPASO-Review. LAS PREPOSICIONES -Prepositions. ¿Qué es una preposición? What is a preposition?

¿Qué es una preposición? Prepositions are words that connect two elements of a sentence. Spanish prepositions have no number or gender. Let's connect the words "casa" (house) and "oro" (gold)

*casa **de** oro (house **of** gold)*

### 3. Vocabulary #1. LAS PREPOSICIONES -Prepositions.

#### List of Simple Spanish Prepositions Part 3 \*ordered by frequency of use

**ante** – before

#### Usage

"**Ante**" means in the presence of.

#### Examples

- *Ella estaba parada ante el juez.* (She was standing before the judge.)

**según** – according to

#### Usage

"**Según**" is used to express the opinion of others. It can be used before names and pronouns and means "according to" in Spanish.

#### Examples

- *Según Carlos, Ana miente.* (According to Carlos, Ana lies.)
- *Según los críticos, la película es mala.* (According to the critics, the movie is bad.)

**tras** – after, behind

### Usage

“**Tras**” is used express time and place and can mean “after” or “behind” in Spanish. When it expresses time, it means that something happened after something else. When it expresses place, it means “behind”.

### Examples

- *Llegamos a un acuerdo tras una discusión.* (We got to an agreement after a discussion.)
  - *El perro está tras la puerta.* (The dog is behind the door.)
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**mediante** – through

### Usage

“**Mediante**” means through in Spanish.

### Examples

- *La entrevista será mediante una llamada.* (The interview will be through a phone call.)
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**durante** – during

### Usage

“During” is “**durante**” in Spanish. It expresses simultaneity.

### Examples

- *Escuché música durante el viaje.* (I listened to music during the trip.)
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**versus** – versus

**Usage** “**Versus**” is used to express opposition. It is the same word in English, only pronounced differently.

### Examples

- *El partido de hoy es Francia versus Alemania.* (Today’s match is France versus Germany.)

**vía** – through

### Usage

“**Vía**” is used to express how something will be sent or received. It is also used to express the places in which a plane stopped.

### Examples

- *Te enviaré la carta vía correo electrónico.* (I’ll send the letter by email.)
  - *Vine vía Canadá.* (I came through Canada.)
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**4. PRÁCTICA ESCRITA -Written practice!** Complete the sentences using the right preposition: (ante, según, tras, mediante, durante, versus, vía)

1. El equipo decidió seguir trabajando con optimismo \_\_\_\_\_ la situación difícil.
2. Los estudiantes mejoraron mucho este semestre \_\_\_\_\_ el informe del profesor.
3. El equipo celebró \_\_\_\_\_ ganar el campeonato y recibir el trofeo.
4. El proyecto se logró \_\_\_\_\_ el esfuerzo de todos los participantes.
5. Aprendimos muchas expresiones nuevas \_\_\_\_\_ el viaje por Centroamérica.
6. Viajaremos de México a Panamá \_\_\_\_\_ avión, para aprovechar el tiempo.
7. El partido de hoy es Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ Real Madrid.
8. Debes hornear el pastel por 30 minutos \_\_\_\_\_ las instrucciones.
9. Muchos estudiantes se sintieron más confiados \_\_\_\_\_ el examen.
10. Los empleados tuvieron una reunión \_\_\_\_\_ el anuncio de nuevas reglas.

**5. More Conversation Practice! - ¡Vamos a conversar!** Review the conversation from the PowerPoint visual and ensure that participants understand the questions and answers. **\*Remember to see the note from Day 1 related to breakout rooms.**

### 6. Vocabulary #2. LAS PREPOSICIONES COMPUESTAS

**\*List of Spanish Compound Prepositions -Part 4**

**delante de** – in front of, before

#### Usage

“**Delante de**” means in the sight of or in the presence of.

#### Examples

- *Compórtate bien delante de la gente.* (Behave well in front of people.)

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**detrás de** – behind

#### Usage

“**Detrás de**” is used to express that something is behind or after something else in Spanish.

### Examples

- *El gato está detrás de la pelota.* (The cat is behind the ball.)

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**encima de** – on, above

### Usage

“**Encima de**” is used to indicate that something is on top of something else and means “on” or “above” in Spanish.

### Examples

- *El libro está encima de la cama.* (The book is on the bed.)
- *Escribe encima de la línea.* (Write above the line.)

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**enfrente de** – in front of

### Usage

“**Enfrente de**” means “in front of” in Spanish and is used to express that something is opposite something else.

### Examples

- *Siéntate enfrente de mí.* (Sit in front of me.)

**7. PRÁCTICA ESCRITA -Written practice!** Complete the sentences using the right preposition: (*delante de, detrás de, encima de, enfrente de*)

1. El perro está \_\_\_\_\_ la casa de mis vecinos.
2. El gato duerme \_\_\_\_\_ la cama del cuarto de huéspedes.
3. Hay una panadería \_\_\_\_\_ la escuela de primaria.
4. El carro rojo está \_\_\_\_\_ el edificio azul.
5. Marta se sentó \_\_\_\_\_ su amiga Ana durante la clase.
6. El cuadro está colgado \_\_\_\_\_ la chimenea.
7. Pusimos la lámpara \_\_\_\_\_ la mesa del comedor.
8. El cine está \_\_\_\_\_ la plaza principal.
9. Hay un árbol grande \_\_\_\_\_ la ventana de mi cuarto.
10. Los niños corren \_\_\_\_\_ la iglesia durante el recreo.



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**8. More Conversation Practice! - ¡Vamos a conversar!** Review the conversation from the PowerPoint visual and ensure that participants understand the questions and answers. **\*Remember to see the note from Day 1 related to breakout rooms.**

**9. OPTIONAL TAREA /Homework.** Encourage participants to use the Quizlet links provided in their handout to review the material covered in today's lesson. Please, remind them that they can access Futura's portal to review the lesson with the visuals and other materials as well.